APPENDIX A - STATUTES INVOLVED

725 ILCS 120/4 (1992):

Victims shall have the following rights:

(6) Upon specific request by the victim, to be notified by the office of the State's Attorney before the office of the State's Attorney makes any offer of a plea bargain to the defendant or enters into negotiations with the defendant concerning a possible plea bargain;

(7) Upon specific request by the victim, to be notified by the Office of the State's Attorney of the ultimate disposition of the cases arising from an indictment or an information, or a petition to have a juvenile adjudicated as a delinquent for any offense defined in Sections 12-13 through 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961.

735 ILCS 5/2-1001.5 (1992):

> (a) A change of venue in any civil action may be had when the court determines that any party may not receive a fair trial in the court in which the action is pending because the inhabitants of the county are prejudiced against the party, or his or her attorney, or the adverse party has an under influence over the minds of the inhabitants.

735 ILCS 5/2-1105.1 (1992):

> Each party may challenge jurors for cause. If a prospective juror has a physical impairment, the court shall consider such prospective juror's ability to perceive and appreciate the evidence when considering a challenge for cause.

735 ILCS 5/2-1106 (1992):

> (a) Each side shall be entitled to 5 peremptory challenges. If there is more than one party on any side, the court may allow each side additional peremptory challenges, not to exceed 3, on account of each additional party on the side having the greatest number of parties. Each side shall be allowed an equal number of peremptory challenges. If the parties on a side are unable to agree upon the allocation of peremptory challenges among themselves, the allocation shall be determined by the court.
>
> (b) The court may direct that 1 or 2 jurors in addition to the regular panel be impanelled to serve as alternate jurors. Alternate jurors, in the sequence in

which they are ordered into the jury box, shall replace jurors who, prior to the time the jury retires to consider its verdict, become unable to perform their duties. Alternate jurors shall be drawn in the same manner, have the same qualifications, be subject to the same examination and challenges, take the same oath, and have the same functions, powers, facilities, and privileges as the principal jurors. An alternate juror who does not replace a principal juror shall be discharged at the time the jury retires to consider its verdict. If alternate jurors are called each side shall be allowed one additional peremptory challenge, regardless of the number of alternate jurors called. The additional peremptory challenge may be used only against an alternate juror, but any unexercised peremptory challenges may be used against an alternate juror.

Ill. S.Ct. Rule 234 (1992):

The court shall conduct the *voir dire* examination of prospective jurors by putting to them questions it thinks appropriate touching their qualifications to serve as jurors in the case on trial. The court may permit the parties to submit additional questions to it for further inquiry if it thinks they are appropriate, or may permit the parties to supplement the examination by such direct inquiry as the court deems proper. Questions shall not directly or indirectly concern matters of law or instructions. The court may acquaint prospective jurors with the general duties and responsibilities of jurors.

Ill. Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 3.6 (1991):

(a) A lawyer shall not make an extrajudicial

statement the lawyer knows or reasonably should know is likely to be disseminated by public media and, if so disseminated, would pose a serious and imminent threat to the fairness of an adjudicative proceeding.

(b) A statement referred to in Rule 3.6(a) ordinarily is likely to have such an effect when it refers to a civil matter triable to a jury, a criminal matter, or any other proceeding that could result in incarceration, and the statement relates to:

(4) the identity, testimony, or credibility of prospective witnesses;

(c) Notwithstanding Rules 3.6(a) and (b), a lawyer involved in the investigation or litigation of a matter may state without elaboration:

(7) in a criminal case:

(A) the identity, residence, occupation, and family status of the accused,

(B) if the accused has not been apprehended, information necessary to aid in apprehension of that person,

(C) the fact, time, and place of arrest, and

(D) the identity of investigating and arresting officers or agencies and the length of the investigation.